

THE JUG PAID BEST,

And Brewers and Wholesalers Who Cared it Showed Gains.

THE POTTERS' CLAY AND BUCKETS

Seem to Have Been Liked Better Than Keys by Many Consumers.

NO DECISIONS FOR OVER A WEEK YET

At the conclusion of yesterday's session of the License Court, Judge White stated in the most positive terms that no announcements would be made by the Court before Monday, the 22nd inst., and when the announcements are made they will all be together. The interest in yesterday's session seemed to center on Winters Bros., of the Southside, who were expected to get a rough handling but, contrary to expectations, that firm went through unscathed and made a very good showing.

Wainwright & Co., brewers, were the first applicants. Last year's business was \$400,000, and their bottling business was an important feature. They bottle their own beer only. Judge White said he was inclined to consider them favorably.

Fraumenheim & Vilsack, Sixteenth ward, testified to a business of \$500,000 last year, being \$300,000 less than the previous year. The applicant knew nothing about any of his drivers delivering to unlicensed persons after dark, but said drivers were explicitly instructed not to do such things. The Court said that Mrs. Ham-mill, of the Thirteenth ward, had testified explicitly that she had beer from the applicant under those circumstances, and he was inclined to believe her.

Thomas Hogan got a retail license last year, but sold it and a saloon fixture for \$2,000. He asked for a bottling license this year. The Judge remarked that this was a good speculation, but that persons who speculated in licenses had no standing in that court.

Straub & Co., brewers, testified to \$74,000 receipts last year, \$13,000 less than the previous year. Sold to unlicensed persons until they found out it was wrong. Almost all of their bottle business is with private families.

Charles Hook, the only applicant from the Seventeenth ward, does a business of \$25,000 a year, and has been in it for 15 years.

WISHART AS HIS WITNESS.

Albert H. Wilson, druggist, 6219 Penn avenue, wants his wholesale license renewed. He testified to a \$50,000 business, 10 per cent of which was liquor. The Court said he had several complaints about Mr. Wilson selling liquor on Sunday; but this Mr. Wilson denied, and called Captain Wishart to testify for him. The latter, who was at Mr. Wilson's store, stated he was compelled to testify that he had received several complaints about Mr. Wilson's store. Mr. Wilson said he had sold on Sunday only on physicians' certificates. The Court advised against this.

The Keystone Brewing Company, Twenty-fourth ward, testified to a business of \$250,000 per year. He would sell to any man who had money to pay for a keg of beer, but did not sell in jugs.

Herman Straub was recalled by the Law and Order Society, who put S. O. McKee on the stand to testify that he had seen men go into Straub's brewery on Sunday and had seen beer carried across the street from there on Sunday. Straub's attorney drew McKee out to say that he had a grudge against the firm. Mr. Straub denied all of McKee's assertions.

In the Twenty-sixth ward, John O'Connor, of 3514 Carson street, came up first. His son attends largely to the business, and the Court told him to bring his son in.

Winter Bros. were represented by Michael Winters. He admitted that the firm had sold to unlicensed persons, the Court reading about 15 names of such persons. The firm has no jug or bucket trade. Mr. Cohen, their attorney, took occasion to speak in the highest terms of Judge White's interpretation of the law.

William F. Zoller, 1807 Carson street, has a wholesale license and his business last year amounted to \$45,000. They bottle the Keystone beer.

Judge White—Do you sell any liquor in buckets?

Mr. Zoller—Yes, sir; there are three people who get it regularly. They have been getting it that way for years.

Some women also bought goods at his place. He also manufactures and sells Swiss bitters, and has an agent on the road handling the bitters.

NOT THE FIRST JUGLERS.

Lauer Bros., head of South Eighteenth street, were represented by Henry Lauer, who stated that their business last year amounted to \$24,500, as against \$22,000 the year previous.

Judge White—Do you sell any in jugs?

Mr. Lauer—Yes, sir; we sell about 40 half-barrels per week in jugs.

Judge White—Do you sell any in buckets?

Mr. Lauer—No, sir; we do not.

Judge White—Do you sell any in kegs?

Mr. Lauer—No, sir; we do not.

Judge White—Are you sure?

Mr. Lauer—I am sure. We sell about 75 or 80

eighteen per week to private families. The drivers do not sell any from the wagons.

Judge White—How many jugs do you sell on Saturdays?

Mr. Lauer—About 100. They are sold to persons living in the neighborhood. Some women get jugs.

Judge White—When did you begin the jug business?

Mr. Lauer—About May 15.

Judge White—You started the jug business in this city?

Mr. Lauer—We were not the first. If it is wrong we will stop it. To give it up will be a loss of about \$100 per week.

Judge White—What time do you close up on Saturday?

Judge White—You keep open late to supply the people for Sunday?

Mr. Lauer—There is no drinking at our place on Sunday.

John H. Nesser, South Manor street, is a brewer, and his business last year amounted to \$28,000, against \$25,000 the previous year. He has sold none to unlicensed houses, and did not do any jug business.

Peter Asen, 1206, 1208 and 1210 Bingham street, Twenty-eighth ward, is a brewer. His business last year amounted to \$10,000, and he sold to the same as the previous year. He did not sell to men who were refused license. He sold from two to three barrels per day in jugs, and on Saturdays from five to 10 barrels. There is an average of 25 jugs in a barrel.

Judge White—When did you begin the jug business?

Mr. Asen—Last July.

QUITE SPECIFIC ABOUT IT.

Judge White—Who first started the jug business in this city?

Mr. Asen—I think it was Spencer & Liddell in Pittsburgh and Elias Kauffeld on the Southside. Then I took it up.

John M. Hummel, South Fifteenth and Bingham streets, has a wholesale license, and his business last year amounted to \$35,000, and \$35,000 the previous year. The increase was in malt liquors; \$9,000 per case from beer.

Judge White—Do you sell any in jugs?

Mr. Kauffeld—Yes, sir; I sell about 30 barrels in jugs. They average 25 jugs to the barrel.

Judge White—When did you begin the jug business?

Mr. Kauffeld—Last June.

Judge White—Who first started the jug business in this city?

Mr. Kauffeld—Edel & Seifert, on the Southside, and Spencer & Liddell in the city. I am not sure who was the first.

Judge White—How many jugs do you sell on Saturday?

Mr. Kauffeld—About 300.

The applicant also stated that he sold some whisky in jugs, and that his wagon took goods to the city. He also sold to the city. He did not sell any jugs to boys, and did not deliver his goods in a grocery wagon. He said that when he started the jug business he consulted an attorney about it; but as the Court was opposed to it, he would quit.

James B. Pontreux represented the Joseph S. Finch Distilling Company, and stated that their business last year amounted to \$300,000, and \$300,000 the previous year. He was asked very few questions.

Valentine Trapp, 369 Carson street, was a little bit of a sportsman. He had never been refused license. He had formerly been in the saloon business, but thought he was too old for that, and wanted to be a sportsman.

Judge White—Well, don't you think you are too old for that also?

Mr. Trapp—No, I don't think so.

BARRELS AND GALLONS.

Judge White—How much liquor did you have left over from your saloon?

Mr. Trapp—About two gallons.

Judge White—Well, what did you do with the two barrels? (The Court had misunderstood the answer.)

Mr. Trapp—I drank it.

Judge White—What? You drank two barrels of whisky in a year?

No, sir; only two gallons, and I have still a little left over.

Mr. Kauffeld, corner of Bridge and Carson streets, had a wholesale license, and his business amounted to \$81,000; the previous year it was \$120,000. He handled Cincinnati beer, and bottled considerable. The bottling business amounted to \$15,000. He did not sell any in jugs, and did not sell any eighties. The small case was a quarter.

Judge White—How many quarters do you sell at your place every week?

Mr. Kauffeld—About 20.

Judge White—Do you ship beer to any place in the country?

Mr. Kauffeld—Yes, sir; I ship some to Brad-dock and Homestead, but only to licensed houses.

Judge White—Are you sure?

Mr. Kauffeld—I am sure. I may have sold some early in the summer; but when I found out they were getting more than they could use themselves, I closed down on them.

Judge White—Do you furnish to any clubs?

Mr. Kauffeld—Yes, sir; I furnished to the Penn-sylvanian Sportsman's Club; but it was three years old, and not started since the Brooks law. They meet in the Panhandle depot building.

In answer to Mr. Christie, the applicant admitted that he had used a milk wagon, but it was only for three days, when one of his other wagons broke down. He denied working on a commission for brewers, or that his drivers were paid commissions. They got salaries.

Fritz Schueller, 233 Steuben street, had a bottle's license, and did business to the amount of \$8,000. He never sold any single bottles or any in jugs. He sold some last summer to people who had been refused a license; but stopped in nine months ago. He supplied the Young Men's Club and the Manchester with beer. The former got from \$5 to

10 cases every week, and the latter from \$3 to \$5.

THE EXAMINER AND THE SUPPLIES.

The son of John O'Connor, applicant for 1814 Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, was called and stated that their business amounted to \$15,000. They sold about 150 bottles every week. They have a large bottle trade, and sell considerable of it for medicinal purposes. They also sell some whisky in jugs. They have not sold to any person that was refused license last year. The well-to-do women who have been dealing with them for eight years. They supply the Exam Club and the F. J. Club.

Fred. Antonsson, 60 and 62 Ohio street, was the first applicant from Allegheny. His business last year amounted to \$30,000. He deals only in export beer.

E. T. Cooper, 42 South Diamond, has a wholesale license and his business last year amounted to \$22,000, which was \$3,000 less than the previous year. He did not keep whisky bottled, but he filled bottles for them. He was ordered. He has a jug trade, but sells none in buckets.

Robert Carson, 75 Federal street, has a wholesale license; his business amount to \$25,000, about the same as the previous year. He sells from 10 to 20 jugs per week.

JUST TO AVOID WORRY.

G. Eisenble, 113 Federal street, wants a wholesale license to handle liquor along with drugs. He applies because he has been annoyed by customers who wanted bottles, and the only way he could see his way clear was to get a wholesale license. His drug business amounts to \$40,000 per year.

Judge White—I can't clearly understand why you want a license to handle liquor along with drugs.

Mr. Eisenble—Well, then I can stand on my dignity and say to my customers I can't sell you a pint. The trouble in our business is that when a bottle comes we are not allowed to retail it, and sometimes customers come in with prescriptions for wine and liquor, but fail to bring a prescription for it when they want more.

Benjamin A. Barr, 110 Robinson street, is a driver for A. A. Milligan and wants a bottle's license. He thought such a place was needed in the ward.

Judge White asked Mr. Barr if he thought there was any real necessity of any licensed place in the First ward, and Mr. Barr said there was.

Judge White—The last place a man should go is in a saloon; it would be better if he took it home with him and drank it there.

John Langrover, 47, 48 Ohio street, had applied for a retail license, but, fearing it would not be granted because his place was simply a saloon, applied for a wholesale license, and he had a large stock on hand.

Mr. Christie—Your Honor, I will say what I have said for no other saloon keeper. This applicant is an honest man. He and the Monongahela House were the only two who ever paid the full amount of taxes on their stock.

Mr. Langrover stated that, if assured a retail license, he would withdraw his wholesale application, but the Court would not promise. The rest of Allegheny city will be finished to-day.

WHAT CAUSES COUGHS.

Steam Heat in Office Buildings Makes Throat Troubles.

Cold and coughs are prevalent throughout the city, but throat affections are by far more common among business men.

Every unfortunate one mutters something about the abominable weather and curses the piercing wind. Much of the trouble, however, is caused by overheated rooms, and a little more attention to proper ventilation would remove the cause of suffering.

Dr. J. Ewing Mears, who is thus afflicted, said to an inquirer: "The huskiness and loss of power of articulation, so common among us are largely due to the use of steam for heating. The steam cannot be properly regulated, and the temperature becomes too high. A person living in this atmosphere has all the cells of the lungs open, and when he passes into the open air he is suddenly exposed. The affliction is quite common among the men who occupy offices in the new buildings which are fitted with all modern improvements."

"The substitution of electric light for gas has wrought a change to which people have not yet adapted themselves. The heat arising from a number of gas jets will quickly raise the temperature of a room, and unconsciously people relied upon that means of heating to some extent. Very little warmth, however, is produced by the electric light, and when a man reads by an incandescent light he at times finds himself becoming chilly, and wonders why it is. Too hot during the day and too cold at night are conditions which should be avoided."

BILL NYE becomes a member of an in-to-morrow's DISPATCH how he will climb mountains without fatigue, penetrate the mystery of volcanoes and make his mark on the North Pole.

LA PERLA DEL FUMAR are a high grade Key West cigar, manufactured for those smokers who can appreciate Havana tobacco in its natural condition. Sold from \$6.50 to \$12 per 100.

G. W. SCHMIDT, 95 and 97 Fifth ave.

Easter Opening

Next Tuesday and Wednesday at Rosenbaum & Co's.

SHE KISSED THE REPORTER,

A Happy Bride Tinkles on Doing the Square Thing All Around.

Justice King was called upon to tie a nuptial knot yesterday morning. The contracting persons were Charles L. Hempe, 24 years old, and Maggie Pruyn, a buxom lassie of the same number of summers, who said she was an actress.

The ceremony was performed in the usual prompt manner by his Honor and two afternoon newspaper reporters acted as best men. When the formal pronouncing of "man and wife" was completed the happy couple were told to seal the bargain with a kiss, which was done. Then Justice King told the bride to kiss the groomsmen, but the groomsmen were bashful, so the only way out of the difficulty was at once decided upon by the bride. Seizing one of the backward reporters she wound her arm about him, and in spite of his frantic struggles, she fervently kissed him on two, three times. Then the second couple, with in the same manner, and the couple departed with the blessings of the Justice and every one of the innumerable guests.

SIAM'S KING, his gorgeous palace, voices, and the sacred white elephants are described in to-morrow's DISPATCH by Frank G. Carpenter, and the reader is given a peep into the royal harem.

Will buy sufficient

Pearline

to do a large wash—

Clean a house,

or enough of both to prove to any woman its wonderful dirt-removing and labor-saving qualities. Costs almost nothing, but makes the dirt jump. Does it hurt the hands or clothing?—NO, it is harmless. Many millions of packages used every year—no complaints, but many women write: cannot get along without PEARLINE.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearl-line, or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE BLOOD MONARCH

10-YEAR SUFFERERS.

For about ten years I was troubled with disordered stomach and liver; what I eat would not digest. After awhile I was reduced so low that I could not get around to attend to my household duties. Of course, I doctored considerably and tried a great many things, some of them receiving a little relief, but never any permanent benefit. Finally a B. B. R. Almanac fell into my hands, and I sent to our druggist, Hammer Bros. Westboro, and procured two bottles of B. B. R., and commenced taking it right away, and in less than a week I felt a great deal better, and by the time the last bottle was gone I could eat almost anything without discomfort. I heartily recommend it to any suffering as I did.—Mrs. C. Conklin, Westboro, Clinton Co., O.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Though so powerful as to act on and cure the most stubborn blood and digestive diseases, no ill effects ever follow the use of B. B. R., even with those of weak constitutions. Truly, it is the monarch of all remedies for the blood, purifying and curing curative properties which ery and impurity of which cause that tired, weary feeling, rashes and skin eruptions, erysipelas, scrofula and many other diseases.

I have been suffering for ten years with erysipelas, and have taken doctor's medicine and patent medicine of most all kinds, but none seemed to do me any good. I finally made up my mind to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and have used four bottles, and think myself entirely cured. I recommend B. B. R.—Nancy J. McCally, Service, Beaver Co., Pa.

ap12-29

Dyspepsia

Is one of the most prevalent of diseases. Few persons have perfect digestion. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, or a dose at night before retiring, never fails to give relief in the worst cases, and wonderfully assists the process of nutrition. As a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are unequalled.

James Quinn, 50 Middle st., Hartford, Conn., testifies: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."

Lucius Alexander, of Marblehead, Mass., was long a severe sufferer from dyspepsia, complicated with enlargement of the liver, most of the time being unable to retain any food in his stomach. Three boxes of Ayer's Pills cured him.

Frederic G. Greener, of East Detham, Mass., for several months troubled with indigestion, was cured before he used half a box of these Pills.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

5 CENTS

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 22, 1888, TRAINS LEAVE UNION STATION, PITTSBURGH, AS FOLLOWS, EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

New York and Chicago Limited of Pullman Vestibule cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For New York, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Chicago, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Philadelphia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Baltimore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Washington, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For New Orleans, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For St. Louis, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cincinnati, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cleveland, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Detroit, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Buffalo, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Albany, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For New Haven, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Boston, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Portland, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Montreal, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Quebec, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Halifax, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For St. John's, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For London, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Paris, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Rome, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Vienna, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Berlin, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Moscow, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Constantinople, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Bombay, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Calcutta, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Batavia, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Surabaya, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Singapore, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Hong Kong, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Shanghai, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Yokohama, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Kobe, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Osaka, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Manila, 8:00 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. For Cebu, 8:00